The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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REV. J. H. WARREN, Editor.

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GIVE.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*"

Give prayers; the evening hath begun,
Be earlier than the rising sun;
Remember those who feel the rod;
Remember those who know not God,
His hand can boundless blessings give;
Breathe prayers, through them the soul shall live.

Give alms; the needy sink with pain;
The orphans mourn, the crushed complain.
Give freely; hoarded gold is crust,
A prey to robbers and to rust.
Christ, through his poor, a claim doth make;
Give gladly, for our Savior's sake.

Give books; they live when you are dead;
Light on the darkened mind they shed;
Good seed they sow, from age to age,
Through all the mortal pilgrimage.
They nurse the germs of holy trust,
They wake untired when you are dust.

Give smiles, to cheer the little child,
A stranger on this thorny wild;
It bringeth love, its guard to be—
It, helpless, asketh love of thee.
Howe'er by fortune's gifts unblest,
Give smiles to childhood's guileless breast.

Give words, kind words, to those who err;
Remorse doth need a comforter.
Though in temptation's wiles they fall,
Condemn not—we are sinners all.
With the sweet charity of speech,
Give words that heal and words that teach.

Give thought, give energy to themes,
That perish not like folly's dreams.
Hark! from the islands of the sea,
The missionary cries to thee;
To aid him on a heathen soil,
Give thought, give energy, give toil.

The Highest Virtue and How to Reach it.

As love is the greatest of virtues, (1 Cor. xiii. last,) so the love of God is the highest order of love. This does not need demonstration. The proof of it lies in this statement. It is the purest, most exalted and ardent affection addressed to that object which infinitely transcends all others in purity and excellence.

There is this that is admirable in the love of God: it need be subjected to no restraint, check, or circumscription. This is true of no other affection. The well-ordered mind, in bestowing its love on other objects, however worthy it may deem them, will always be mindful of the possibility of change or of death, and so control its affections that it may not wreck all in one venture.

But in the love of God there is no excess. We may love him with all our heart. God cannot change. "I am Jehovah," he says, "I change not." He is "the Father of light, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." He cannot die. He is "the living God," "the everlasting God."

I have seen a vine betake itself to a young tree, climb up along the slender trunk, wind its tendrils around the weak twigs, and send out its branches to the outermost boughs, until it had overspread it with its luxuriance, and then, fruiting heavily, bear down and break its frail support, so that both came together to the earth a shapeless and smothered mass of fruit and foliage.

Thus it is with a heart which bestows an unchecked and excessive love on anything perishable. It kills its object, and perishes itself by the very excess of its affection.

And I have seen a vine grow up the side of a rock. How firm its hold! How well proportioned and beautiful its expansion! How securely its clusters hung and ripened in the open sun!

Thus it is with the soul which loves God. And, oh, it is sweet and blissful to have something which is safe to love, which it is holy to love, which we cannot love too much, which can never change or die in our embrace, so that we shall not fear a cold, dead thing in our embrace instead of the living and lovely object which at first we imfolded (or thought we did) in our affections. It is blessed to have something to love so great, so true, so good, so imperishable, that we may love with all our heart, and with all our soul and with all our strength, and with all our mind.

Thus we may love God, and him only.

And this too is excellent in the love of God, that it purifies, exalts and assimilates to God the soul which exercises it. There is no influence which so powerfully transforms the soul as love. Unholy love morally debases and demoralizes it. How speedily every trace of virtuous character disappears when the affections are given to a vile and polluted object! When has the contrary effect which assimilates to a good and virtuous object, the power of that affection often works the restoration of a fallen soul to virtue. But when they are fixed on the Holy One, how deep and powerful the transformation! It was beautifully said by Chrysostom, that "touch of the Holy Redeemer sanctified the impure woman who kissed and wept on his feet." So our love of God—which in this life must always be a weeping and prostrate love, from the thought of our sins and shortcomings which mingles with it—transforms the soul to the resemblance of Him whom we so embrace and adore.

And this greatest of virtues has the grandest rewards and blessings promised to it.—James speaks of "the *crown of life* which the Lord hath promised to *them that love him*."—Peter says, "Whom, having not seen, *ye love*; in whom * * * *ye rejoice* with joy unspeakable and full of glory." Paul declares his certain *knowledge* "that *all things shall work together for good to them who love God*;" and that "*eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither* have entered into the heart of man the things which God hath prepared for *them that love him*." John has said still more mysterious things about its power and blessedness: "He that *loveth* is *born of God* and *knoweth God*; he that *loveth dwelleth in God* and *God in him*."

What infinite issues, then, hang on the answer to that question, "*Loves* thou me?"

How shall we attain, how shall we grow in this love of God, which transforms all the events of our earthly lot to good, brings us *to* the highest virtue, security and happiness that man is capable of in this life, and to a greatness and a blessedness beyond all human experience and comprehension in the life to come?

"The love of God is shed abroad in our hearts *by the Holy Ghost given unto us*."

And, "if ye, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father *give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him*?"—*Independent*.

Power of a Mother's Name—A Young Man entering Prison.

A writer in the Boston *Times* describes a visit to a penitentiary at Philadelphia, and gives the following sketch of an interview between Mr. Scattergood, the humane warden of the prison, and a young man who was about to enter on his imprisonment. Few will read it without deep emotion.

We passed on to the ante-room again, where we encountered a new-comer, who had just reached the prison as we entered. He had been sent up for five years on a charge of embezzlement.

He was attired in the latest style of fashion, and possessed all the *nonchalance* and careless appearance of a genteel rowdy. He twirled his watch-chain, looking particularly knowing at a couple of ladies who chanced to be present, and seemed utterly indifferent about himself or the predicament he was placed in. The warden read his commitment, and addressed him with:

"Charles, I am sorry to see thee here."

"It can't be helped, old fellow."

"What is thy age, Charles?"

"Twenty-three."

"A Philadelphian? and kinder not."

"Well, kinder, and kinder not."

"Thee has disgraced thyself sadly?"

"Well, I ain't troubled, old stick."

"Thee looks not like a rogue."

"Matter of opinion."

"Thee was well situated?"

"Yes, well enough."

"In good employ?"

"Well, so so."

"And thee has parents?"

"Yes."

"Perhaps thee has a mother, Charles?"

The convict had been standing during the brief dialogue perfectly unconcerned and reckless, until this last interrogatory was put.—Had a thunderbolt struck him, he could not have fallen more suddenly than he did when the name of "mother" fell on his ear. He sank into a chair—a torrent of tears gushed from his eyes—the very fountain of his heart seemed to have burst on the instant. He recovered partially, and said imploringly to the warden, "Don't, for God's sake, don't call her name in this dreadful place! Do what you may with me, but don't mention that name to me!"

There were tears in other eyes besides the prisoner's, and an aching silence pervaded the group which surrounded the unfortunate convict. * * * * * *

The black cap was drawn over his eyes.—He was led to an adjoining apartment and stripped, and shortly afterwards he reappeared on the corridor. He passed silently in charge of a deputy-keeper to a lonely cell in a distant part of the prison; the door creaked on its hinges; he disappeared; the chain dropped from the outside bolts, and Charles was a close prisoner for five years to come.

SOAKING FENCE POSTS.—A number of years ago, we published in the *Cultivator* a receipt for soaking fence posts in a solution of blue vitriol, which is worth republishing at this time, particularly as our attention has been recently called to it. The receipt of Mr. Geo. B. Green, of Windsor, Vt., as formerly published, was:

"Use pound of blue vitriol to forty pounds of water. If the timber is dry, soak it ten days. If green, six will be sufficient. The solution will do for all kinds of timber requiring exposure to the weather—posts, shingles, bean poles, stakes, &c."

A member of the Farmer's Club in Hudson, recently informed us, that at a late meeting of that club, the subject was brought up for conversation, and one of the members stated a fact, which, previous to being placed in the papers, had been confined to a select few, and is of a most astonishing character. The fact was simply this: that a solution of blue vitriol, one pound to forty gallons of water, when first put down, eight years since, at Cherry Creek, [illegible]

The War: What has Italy Gained?

The *N. Y. Observer*, in commending on the late Italian war, says:

But let us see what has been gained by the war.

1. The Kingdom of Sardinia, with its admirable Constitution, its Freedom of Religion and Freedom of the Press, has been saved from destruction at the hands of the Austrians.

2. Lombardy has been rescued from Austrian despotism and Austrian bigotry, and annexed to the Kingdom of Sardinia, increasing the population of that kingdom from 5,250,000 to nearly 8,250,000—thus making Sardinia equal in population and strength to the Kingdom of Naples. And what is cheering, in the view of every Protestant, is the fact, that all these, more than eight millions of people in the Sardo-Lombard kingdom, will be accessible to the Bible! Already had religious liberty been proclaimed in the capital of Lombardy before the Franco-Sardinian armies had reached Solferino. What a field is now opened in the northwestern part of Italy—in Piedmont and Lombardy—for the greater battles between Truth and Error, between the Gospel and Romanism.

Thus much we may at all events affirm. How much more than all this has been accomplished by this short but terrible war, we cannot undertake to say. It is possible that Parma, Modena, and even Tuscany, will have to be annexed to Sardinia. Even if the Congress of Zurich should not go so far, we may well believe that the old governments cannot be restored in these duchies unless very important reforms be guaranteed. And *anything* in the shape of *reform* in these duchies can hardly fail to be favorable to the interests of the gospel. Nor are we without hope that an *Italian Confederation* will be a *step*, a very important step, in the right direction, even although it may be a very imperfect affair at the outset.

We are not of the number of those who think that the war has been a failure; on the contrary, we believe that it has accomplished much for the good of Italy, and much toward opening the way for the spread of the Gospel and the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ. We were disappointed in common with all the friends of freedom at the sudden turn which affairs have taken, and the apparent arresting of the work which the Emperor Napoleon had commenced. But we are disposed to take a hopeful view of the case, while we await the deliberations and the result of the Conference at Zurich. The fact that the terms of peace there to be agreed on are to be submitted to a European Congress, and another fact now asserted, namely, that the French Emperor denies having entered into any obligation either to force the abdicated dukes upon their former subjects, or even to allow Austria to force them upon the Italians against their will, encourage us to look for much greater good to come out of the war than we were led to fear in the sudden conclusion of the peace; and it is certainly far better that the regeneration of Italy, and the propagation of the gospel of Christ, should be effected in peace than through bloodshed.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ALEXANDER.—On Thursday last, a meeting was held in the Presbyterian Church, at Saratoga Springs, to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., of this city. Rev. Dr. Spring was called to the chair, and R. L. Stuart, Esq., was Secretary. After a feeling speech by the Chairman, some suitable resolutions were presented by Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., and adopted by the meeting, after addresses and prayers by Rev. Drs. Cutler, (Epis.,) Kennaday, (Meth.,) Cheshire, (Bap.,) Howe, (Dutch,) and Tucker, (Cong.)

Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, Pastor of the church in which the meeting was assembled, spoke of Dr. Alexander as a graceful writer and exact scholar; of the influence he exerted here last summer; of his attendance upon meetings; of the effect produced by a sermon delivered at that time; and of kindly hints he had given the speaker concerning his position in this locality; and of the propriety of his burial at Princeton, where lies the ashes of so many illustrious divines.

The attendance on the occasion was very large, and the exercises were both solemn and interesting.—*Independent, Aug.* 1

Anecdote of Lord Brougham.

We have heard (and the story has an air of *vraisemblance*) that one day as Brougham was leaving the House of Lords, he met a friend who was proudly escorting two very handsome young ladies.

"Ah! Brougham," was his greeting, "I am sorry you are leaving; because my fair young friends had made up their minds to hear you address the House."

"Then," retorted Brougham, casting an eye of admiration upon his expectant audience, "they shall not be disappointed."

And forthwith he returned into his accustomed place among the peers, whilst the ladies were escorted to the gallery. Lord Melbourne was then in office, and when the first pause in the proceedings occurred, up jumps Brougham with a question upon some intricate matter of foreign policy. The poor premier smiles amiably, but hopelessly; he is no acquainted with the facts; no notice has been given of the question; he is very sorry, but must inquire for information. This did not daunt Brougham acquired. Once more he rises, but this time with that terrible frown upon his brow, and that rugged voice with which he knew so well how to drive an opponent. A philippic against the treachery of the ministry, the negligence with which matters are conducted, the shameful ignorance and indifference manifested by the advisers of the Queen, was poured forth with all the rough, strong, rapid eloquence of which this man alone was capable. Lord Melbourne, covered in his seat, like a warrior of that great epoch, brought long ages from the Lower more to listen to what seemed the death blow of the ministry; Queen Victoria herself heard what was going on, and trembled for her unfaithful minister. A leading article appeared in the next morning's *Times*, treating the speech as something of the last importance; and it was only made after all to please a pair of pretty women in the gallery, who took it as they would any other tribute of homage to their looking bouquet, a box at the opera, a whitebait dinner or a new bonnet.

It is a current anecdote about the *Edinburgh Review*, that, upon one occasion, Brougham, being in want of money, wrote to Constable for a thousand pounds, coolly stating that he should coin a plea for it by his writing in the Edinburgh, and that some time during the said process of "clearing," a number came out of which Brougham had written every article but two.

Treatment of Children.

"I should think Mrs. —— would be afraid of hurting our feelings," said a little boy to his mother one day, in my presence, after the departure of a very stylish visitor. "She said, *I never did like children*," and looked right at me when she was saying it, without blushing, and when I handed her a glass of water she did not even thank me."

I must confess the impoliteness of our visitor did not impress me at all. I have so often heard children called *pets, nuisances, plagues*, and have heard people announce their dislike to them, while they sat by, drinking in every word, that it never occurred to me that they had any feeling on the subject. The flushed cheek, and flashing eye of the boy who stood before me almost brought the blush of shame to my face. To comfort him I remarked, "She did not think you would notice what she said, and beside she means rude or silly children, not well-behaved boys like you."

This did not satisfy him at all, for he left the room, shrugging up his shoulders, and saying, "Well, I don't like her, and I don't think she is a lady. I guess if I should say I didn't like big people, I'd get it for being saucy!"

Now I must confess I felt a little too much of the boy's opinion to call him back and reprove him and resolved to lay the lesson to heart, that he had so unconsciously taught me. Are we not too careless in our conversation before children! We are very careful not to betray our secrets before them, and sometimes not to praise them, or else go to the other extreme and praise them indiscriminately, for the edification of doting friends. Now, ought not a child well behaved [illegible] to receive as much attention, or shall we conduct as if he was a mere housedog upon whose merits and demerits we may descant at pleasure?

Children do notice what we say. As we sow, so we will reap; as they see us conduct, so will they act. They are wonderful imitators, and if we would see them grow up ladies and gentlemen, we must give them a worthy example for imitation.

Let us at least bear in mind that they have feelings, and that the conduct which is uncivil and impolite in the child, may under some circumstances be equally so in a grown person.—*Sentinel of Freedom.*

EXPERIENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.—The following is an extract from Count Gonfalconier's account of his imprisonment:

"Fifteen years I existed in a dungeon ten feet square! During six years I had a companion; during nine I was alone! I never could rightly distinguish the face of him who shared my captivity in the eternal twilight of our cell. The first year we talked incessantly together; we related our past lives, our joys for ever gone, over and over again. The next year we communicated to each other our thoughts and ideas on all subjects. The third year we had no ideas to communicate; we were beginning to lose the power of reflection. The fourth, at the interval of a month or so, we would open our lips to ask each other if it were possible that the world went on as gay and bustling as when we formed a portion of mankind. The fifth we were silent. The sixth he was taken away—I never knew where—to execution or liberty. But I was glad when he was gone; even solitude was better than the pale, vacant face. One day (it must have been a year or two after my companion left me) the dungeon door was opened, whence proceeding I knew not, the following words were uttered: 'By order of his Imperial Majesty, I intimate to you that your wife died a year ago.' Then the door was shut, and I heard no more; they had but flung this great agony upon me, and left me alone with it."

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—Among the sad incidents of the late railroad accident in Michigan, we have the following from a Chicago paper:

One gentleman of this city had sent his wife, three children, and sister eastward on the fatal night. He was an early inquirer. The obliging operator dispatched a message of inquiry; he stood by the instrument a picture of woe, awaiting an answer. In reply to a question, he said that he put his family in the forward car. He was told to expect the worst, because [illegible] He trembled like an aspen leaf, and the agony of agony stood like raindrops on his brow.

In reply to another question, he said that his wife was going only as far as Kalamazoo. He was told that Kalamazoo was on the Michigan Central, and that his precious ones could not be involved in this catastrophe at all. The relief came too suddenly. The revulsion followed like a whirlwind, and the happy man fell upon [illegible] and wept like a child! A rough-handed conductor, who witnessed the incident to us, says that he also wept as he witnessed the thrilling scene.

[illegible] what pen can describe the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

We are happy to announce to our many subscribers and friends, that we shall in our next issue present them with a "Supplement" containing the latest news by the Overland Mail, and on superior paper. We shall have a word to say, when the public see whether we have changed for the better or not.

The steamer of last week took away nearly $3,000,000 of gold to enrich the gold-shipping houses of Atlantic cities. How many millions more are sent, would be left, if the Overland Mail, and Express Companies were working, it is not safe conjecture. Many sacrifices must result, but the relief when it is at last handed and delivered. Hundreds, if not thousands of families all over the Union have a greater or less interest in this shipment. Some looking for the pittance of $50, but that $10 is their all—work and toil of them as the $100,000 to the heavier dealers. How many agonizing suspenses upon the deep, must finally be relieved. So we felt and prayed, when up the Isthmus, when crossing the mountains, when sweltering on the Pacific coast, we all long to see the mail arrive. Then we will be happy, then we will be free, then we will be at home. Then we will be with our friends, then we will be with our God, and then we will be with our Father above, into whose care we commend our loved ones, and ourselves. So we felt and prayed, when up there upon the Isthmus, when crossing the mountains, when sweltering on the Pacific coast, when we were looking for the mail

ments of the Discipline, in regard to the reception of baptized children in full connection. Adopted.

Committee on Missions reported and the report was adopted. J. D. Blain moved that the General Mission Committee be requested not to report a less sum than $2,000 to domestic missions within our bounds the coming year. Adopted.

Rev. E. Thomas, the present editor, was chosen editor of the California *Christian Advocate* for the term next ensuing the General Conference of 1860.

We notice that three have been added to the list of Presiding Elders: Rev. J. R. Tansey, Rev. W. Morrow and Rev. H. C. Benson. The following are the appointments for the ensuing year:

San Francisco District, Martin C. Briggs, P. E.—San Francisco, Powell street, Jesse T. Peck; Folsom street, Samuel D. Simonds, Robt. McElroy, Sup; Seamen's Bethel, Chas. H. Northup, Wm. Taylor; Santa Clara, Chas. V. Anthony; Santa Clara Circuit, Joseph Pettit, Colin Anderson; San Jose, Isaac Owen; Tejaro, Edward A. Hazen; Santa Cruz, to be supplied; Monterey, Wm. N. Smith; Gilroy, Wm. Gafner; Centerville, Charles D. Gastman; Alameda, W. Grove Deal, one to be supplied; Contra Costa, to be supplied; Martinez, Wm. S. Urmy; Honolulu, John McClay. Eleazer Thomas, Editor of California *Christian Advocate*, member of Powell Street Quarterly Conference. A. S. Gibbons, President; James Rogers and Wm. S. Turner, Professors. G. S. Phillips, Principal of the Female Department of the University of the Pacific, all members of the Santa Clara Quarterly Conference.

Stockton District, Henry C. Benson, P. E.—Stockton, John B. Hill; Calaveras, Wm. Curry; Staple's Ranch, Warren Nims; Campo Seco and San Andreas, Peter Y. Cool; Mokelumne Hill, Robert Kellen; Angel's Camp and Murphy's, John W. Ricks; Columbia and Springfield, William Hulbert; Sonora, J. McHenry Caldwell; Chinese Camp, to be supplied; Big Oak Flat, Ira P. Hale; Mariposa, Z. B. Ellsworth; Lagrange, to be supplied; French Camp, to be supplied; Knight's Ferry, to be supplied; Visalia, John McKelvy; Los Angeles and El Monte, David Tuthill; Mesilla Valley, Horace S. Bishop, and Chaplain at Fort Fillmore; Tubac and Tucson, to be supplied.

Sacramento District, Adam Bland, P. E.—Sacramento, Sixth street, John D. Blain; H street, Henry Baker; Sacramento Circuit, to be supplied; Cacheville, Robert R. Dunlap, one to be supplied; Iowa City, Henry J. Bland; Michigan City, Thomas H. McGrath; Coloma, Richard W. Williamson; Placerville, Wm. Willmot; Grizzly Flat, to be supplied; Volcano, T. A. Tallyrand; Drytown and Fiddletown, John Baldwin; Jackson and Sutter, Benj. F. Myers; Ione, to be supplied; Cosumnes, George W. Heath; Folsom, to be supplied; Carson Valley, A. L. S. Bateman.

Marysville District, Edward Bannister, P. E.—Marysville, Wm. J. Macley; Bottes, to be supplied; Nicholas and Gold Hill, to be be supplied; Auburn, Nathan R. Peck; Grass Valley, David Deal; Nevada, J. Asbury Bruner; Dutch Flat, T. J. Cleveland; North San Juan, Isaac B. Fish; Orleans Flat, to be supplied; Forest City, James H. Maddux; Downieville, Henry B. Sheldon; La Porte, Galen A. Pierce; American Valley, Philetus Grove; Oroville, Royal B. Stratton; Lower Yuba, Wm. F. Nelson; Timbuctoo and Penn Valley, John R. Hartsough.

Mount Shasta District, Nelson Reasoner, P. E.—Yreka, John W. Ross; Shasta Valley, to be supplied; Scott Valley, James W. Burton; Scott Bar and Klamath, James W. Leach; Salmon, John D. Bullock; Weaverville, Jacob H. Miller; Trinity River, to be supplied; Shasta, to be supplied; Clover Creek, to be supplied; Red Bluffs, to be supplied; Tehama, to be supplied; Chico, Randall Hobart; Colusi, Wilson Pitner.

Humboldt Bay District, Wm. Morrow, P. E.—Eureka, Charles N. Hinckley; Union, to be supplied; Crescent City, James Hunter; Smith River, Thomas Cayton; Orleans Bar, to be supplied; Eel River, to be supplied; Mattole and Bear River, to be supplied.

Petaluma District, John R. Tanner, P. E.—Petaluma, David A. Dryden; Bodega, Justus M. Hinman; Marin, to be supplied; Santa Rosa and Sonoma, Joel Burnell, Jas. Corwin; Russian River, to be supplied; Napa City, Wm. B. May; Napa Valley, to be supplied; Vallejo and Benicia, to be supplied; Suisun, Joseph W. Hines; Putah and Vacaville, Asa White; Clear Lake, Noah Burton; Ukiah and Potter, Jacob Speck; Gaines, to be supplied; Long Valley, to be supplied.

California German District, A. Kellner, P. E.—San Francisco, Dupont street, Chas. A. E. Hustel; Broadway and Mission streets, to be supplied; Contra Costa and Santa Clara, to be supplied; Sacramento and El Dorado county, Charles Dierking; Marysville and Nevada county, to be supplied; Stockton and Tuolumne county, Gottlieb Hi Bollinger.

The next Conference to be held at Santa Clara.

A Christian Class.—We chronicle with unusual pleasure a fact connected with the class recently graduated at Davidson College, which we believe to be unparalleled in the history of colleges. Every member is a professor of religion. Should not this encourage the patrons of the College, who have given their means and prayers to make it one of the first Christian colleges of our land?—*North Carolina Presbyterian.*

Philadelphia.—The good old Methodistic appearance (Christmas of Philadelphia for the past week has been the counterpart of the rest of the year previous. Watchnight services, &c. Various meetings of Christians have been held to commemorate the event of Christ's birth. Whitsuntide, the week of the Sunday prayer-meeting, eloquent addresses have been delivered, and doubtless appropriate to the Great Baker that week will long be remembered from us, and that our hitherto quiet and orderly Sabbaths may still be continued. Among prominent afternoon meeting was the one held on the Academy of Music, which was crowded to overflowing by men of the city expressing their views in the most eloquent and decisive manner. We do hope that the Christians of this city will [illegible] their voice heard, and that the "American Sabbath," so far as Philadelphia is concerned, may remain to us into [illegible].—*S. S. Times.*

Our readers will be glad to peruse the following [illegible] from the pen of one who has written so many [illegible]

Mr. Dear Pastor: I have been favored [illegible] of the Capitol [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the Capitol, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Capitol, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Capitol,

TOOTIES DEPARTURE.

Three pairs of dimpled arms, as white as snow,
Three little heads to be fondled soft,
Three tiny pairs of eyes, so clear, so deep,
Three little forms from heaven.

Ah me! how all that "Birdie mamma" should love in!
It lights our faces when dim,
To hear the soft voice of our Saviour calling them
And bid them "Come to Him!"

And He not, "Of such is heaven," and blessed
And hold dear to His breast?
Is it not sweet to know that when they leave us,
'Tis where they go to rest?

And yet, ye tiny angels of my house,
Three hearts have I twined in mine!
How 'twould be shattered, if the Lord should say,
"These angels are not mine!"

London Inquirer.

The Broken Parasol.

LUOLA.

Willie Lewis stood at the front door one rainy Saturday, and watched the gentlemen as they hurried past with the rain pattering down on their umbrellas, and thought it would be nicest thing in the world to be out in just such a rain, with just such a nice little tent over his head. Indeed, he thought—though he was only eight years old—it would make him almost a man, and he made up his mind to try it as soon as possible. True, he had no umbrella, but if Monday should prove to be a rainy day he might possibly get hold of one. On Saturday there was no school, and he had no excuse for getting out in the rain, and on Sunday he must go to church with his mother in the carriage.

Monday came, and Willie was not sorry to see the rain still tapping against the window panes, and after breakfast he searched from the garret to the kitchen, and, strange to say, there was not an umbrella to be found. On a shelf in the wardrobe, however, he came across a beautiful silk parasol of his mother's, and, as he raised it, the heavy silk fringe hung gracefully around it, and he thought it was the very thing he needed; so he shut it down and slipped quietly out the back door, for Willie knew he was doing wrong, and that his mother would disapprove of it if she saw him. Once in the street, however, he forgot it all, and stepped along as large as any man on the pavement. He did not know that it was only made for bright, sunny days, or think that it was he the boys were all laughing at when he marched into the school room. Down he threw it with a heap of wet umbrellas and left it till he started home again at noon. Ben Star was his nearest neighbor, a little boy nearly his own age, so he invited him to walk with him, and arm in arm they started off, and it would have been well for the parasol if they had continued so all the way. But Ben praised the wet fringe in Willie's face, and began a frolic, which ended in both tumbling in the ditch—and alas! when the parasol was next in his hand, Willie found the staff broken entirely in two.

"Now you'll catch it," said Ben.

"Well, you made me do it. I wish I hadn't let you walk with me, so I do," and Willie's eyes were filling up fast, as he stood trying to fit the broken pieces together.

"Never mind, Willie, don't cry; I'm sorry too, and did not mean what I said; it don't reckon she'll whip you—she didn't tell you not to take it."

"Yes she will, Ben, be sure to whip me if she didn't tell me not to, for I know she would'nt lend it to me, that's the reason I did'nt ask her. What shall I do?"

"I'll tell you what, Willie; Mr. Brown mends things. Take it there, he'll fix it in no time."

"But I haven't got any money to pay him."

"That's a fact, but don't your ma have an account there?"

"I believe she has."

"Well, you just take it there, he'll fix it, for he will think she sent it, and will charge it, and she will not know it at the end of the year. That's nice, ain't it?"

Willie thought a moment. It was a strong temptation, but he had been taught better than that: "No, Ben, I can't do that, I'm afraid."

"Afraid of what? It's better than a whipping."

"I don't think so. I would all the time be thinking she might find it out. I'd rather take a whipping; I could forget that, but could'nt forget the other."

"Well, go ahead then, said Ben, as Willie stepped into his mother's yard, I would'nt."

Willie stopped a moment in the passage. His courage almost failed; but making a great effort he opened the parlor door and walked straight up to his mother with the broken parasol in his hand, and told her the whole truth about it. He expected to be punished, and throwing off his jacket he said, "mother I don't deserve it, and rather you would whip me now and get it off my mind."

Mrs. Lewis could scarcely keep back a smile at his earnestness, but she took him by the hand and said; "Willie you did very wrong to touch that parasol, and perhaps you do deserve a whipping, but my son, I am so pleased that you have acted like a man, and told the truth about it, that I will forgive you this offense, and hope you may always have moral courage to do right, though you may suffer for it at the time. Put on your jacket now, and take this broken parasol and put it there over the window, where you may see it whenever you come from school. It will teach you two lessons. One is, never to interfere with what does not belong to you; the other, that truth is always better than falsehood."—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

Every year more than [illegible] of men breathe, move, and live, pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. What they do, or leave to take of good in the world, and none were [illegible] none could point to them as the means of their redemption; not a [illegible] [illegible] record [illegible] could [illegible] [illegible] they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than insects of yesterday.—Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue.—*Channing.*

Hon. Isreal Washburn, of Maine, gave the following [illegible] at the late Free Soil convention in the Tombs:

"*Our Country*.—Our country, right or wrong—always right. No, sir, right, when right, to be put right.

SECOND EDITION.

LEGISLATIVE.

In accordance with the [illegible] resolution of the last Legislature, on the [illegible] of the Pacific Railroad, the committee, as announced [illegible] in the city on Tuesday last, and was temporarily organized by the election of Col. T. J. Dryer, of Ore[illegible], and Mr. H. Rhodes, of [illegible] committee on credentials, [illegible] and representatives from [illegible] districts of Califo[illegible] and Oregon. After some [illegible] it was decided that in case of counties [illegible] were to be allowed to [illegible] district.

The permanent [illegible] convention took place the [illegible] election of the following [illegible]

President—[illegible] Presidents—Edward Lander, of Washington Territory; Alexander P. Ankry, of Oregon, Dr. E. S. Holden, of San Joaquin, George W. Crane, [illegible] W. Babe, of San Francisco, [illegible] O. H. Thomas, Henry S. Wells.

The President, upon being conducted to his seat, made a brief but appropriate speech, and thanked the Convention for the unexpected honor conferred upon him.

After the [illegible] of some other preliminary business, the committee adjourned till the following day.

The morning session of Wednesday was occupied by the discussion of several resolutions relative to the Pacific terminus of the projected road, which terminated in the adoption of the following resolution, offered by Col. Crockett:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the western terminus of the Pacific Railroad should be at the city of San Francisco.

During the afternoon session, Mr. Ormsby, of Sonoma, offered the following resolution, which was referred to a committee of ten:

Resolved, That it be the authority invested in the Convention, the next Legislature be requested and seriously urged to take all and every Constitutional means within their power to cause to be constructed a Railroad from San Francisco to some point on the Eastern boundary of the State.

Mr. Fitch offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five persons, whose duty it shall be to prepare a memorial to Congress, setting forth the advantages of the proposed Railroad to the Government as a means of defense against the invasion of our territories on this coast, or any other hazard incident to our isolated position, asking that Congress pass a Pacific Railroad bill authorizing the Government to aid in the construction of the road over the territories to connect with such road as may be constructed in this State; and asking that the General Government cause to its [illegible] [illegible] Pacific Railroad [illegible] it may be found within our borders, for the benefit of the [illegible] improvement, [illegible] of [illegible] State. Carried.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as such committee: T. H. Pearne, H. S. Fitch, T. G. Judah, Z. Montgomery and Judge Landers, of Washington Territory.

Mr. Pearne, of Oregon, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be instructed to set forth in the memorial to Congress the preference of this Convention for the *Central* over all other routes across the Continent.

Before this resolution could be considered, on motion of Mr. Dryer, the Convention adjourned until Thursday morning, when, on reassemblage of the Convention, the Committee on Termini made the following report, Col. Crockett proposing and explaining the same in an able speech:

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD TERMINI COMMITTEE.

The Committee on resolutions beg leave to report the following, which are recommended to the favorable consideration of the Convention:

Resolved, 1. That in the opinion of the Convention, there should be two Western *termini* to the Pacific Railroad, to wit: one at the City of San Francisco, in the State of California; and the other on the waters of the Columbia river, or at Puget Sound. [Carried.]

2. That the Road should be immediately commenced from each of said termini—from the one by the people of California, and from the other by the people of Oregon, and of Washington Territory, with a view to unite them, if practicable, at some convenient point. [Carried.]

3. That the Legislatures of the States of California and Oregon be memorialized to establish in each an internal improvement fund, to be devoted primarily to the prosecution of the work within the States respectively.

4. That the swamp and overflowed land within the said States, and such other lands as may hereafter be devoted to them, together with all grants to which the said States may be entitled from works of internal improvement, hereafter to be constructed, should be specially set apart in aid of the said internal improvement funds.

5. That the road in California should run from the city of San Francisco, through the counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara and Alameda, to the city of Stockton, and in the general course [illegible] as shall direct.

6. That the counties through which said road shall pass, and the municipal [illegible] thereto, should be authorized to subscribe stock thereto on a popular vote; and the Legislature should be memorialized to pass the necessary laws to authorize such subscriptions to be made.

7. That the State of California be memorialized to propose amendments to the Constitution of said State, so as to authorize counties to [illegible] [illegible] individual liability clauses contained in the present Constitution; also to authorize the State to subscribe for stock, to said road, or to guarantee the bonds of the Company which shall be organized to construct the road.

8. That the Legislatures of the State of California and Oregon be memorialized to contract a State debt, not to exceed $6,000,000 each, the proceeds to be applied towards the construction of the road and other works of internal improvement.

9. That a permanent committee of twenty-one be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit the memorial aforesaid, and generally to promote the foregoing views in every practicable method.

Mr. Bee, of El Dorado, spoke at length in favor of adding the name of Utah to those of California and Oregon in the tenth resolution, which was carried.

Mr. Nickerson, of El Dorado, proposed to amend, to read:

10. That it shall be the duty of said committee to procure subscriptions of stock, with a view to the immediate organization of a company, and for the construction of said Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Bee moved an adjournment. Withdrawn.

Col. Crockett moved that the report of committee on resolutions, concerning central route, be made special order for 10 A. M., next morning. Carried.

The following was [illegible] in the consideration of the eighth section, which was finally adopted.

On Saturday, after the transaction of some unimportant business, the special order was resumed by the submission of the following resolution:

Resolved, That so far as this Convention is informed, they deem the Central Route, across the continent, the most suitable for the great railway; but they express this opinion without reference to any particular pass in the Sierra Nevada mountains—reserving a selection in that respect until the exact surveys be completed, as recommended by the Convention.

After various motions and considerable discussion, Mr. McCullam offered the following as a substitute to the original resolution:

Resolved, That from all the information before the Convention, it would not declare its decided preference for the Central Railroad Route.

This substitute was finally adopted, though not without the manifestation of much dissatisfaction on the part of a portion of the Convention. The rest of the day was consumed in general business and speech making, and the Convention finally adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in February at Sacramento.

From the Mercantile Gazette and Price Current.

RIGHTS OF SEAMEN.

The British bark *Orsino*, Capt. Watson, bound for Melbourne with a cargo of lumber, recently put into Honolulu in distress, the vessel leaking badly, and the crew exhausted in their endeavors to keep her from sinking, or becoming water-logged. On a survey of the vessel being made, notwithstanding that she was making at the rate of seven feet of water per day, the examiners reported that on account of the nature of her cargo, and the difficulty and delay attendant on unloading her for repairs, "there was no manual risk to the lives of the crew." Notwithstanding this decision, the crew to a man refused to prosecute the voyage in her, and legal measures were taken to compel them to do so, when unfortunately a difficulty arising between Capt. Watson and one of the crew, the latter was thrown or left overboard, and was drowned. This led to the captain's arrest on a charge of murder, and at last accounts affairs in regard to the disobedience of the crew remained in *statu quo*.

The rights of seamen in such cases as that of the *Orsino*, formed the subject of an article some time since in the London *Times*, which may serve to have a bearing in similar cases, wherever they occur. A summary of the article will here suffice, as we find it condensed to our hand.

Many complaints were made by seamen of having been compelled by magistrates in English ports to go to sea in unsea-ships or be treated as deserters and committed to prison. The subject had been brought to the notice of the Board of Trade by a petition to the Queen, signed by seamen belonging to twenty-seven ports. The Board authorized a case to the government law officers, asking their opinion on six points. As the subject is one of considerable interest in mercantile and shipping quarters, we publish the questions propounded by the Board of Trade, and the replies furnished thereto:

The opinion of the Queen's Advocate, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, was requested upon the following points:

1. Whether, when a seaman is engaged, there is or is not an implied condition on the part of the shipowner that the ship shall be seaworthy?

2. That if the ship is not seaworthy, and the seaman refused to go to sea in her on that ground, and in consequence to deliver any clothes or effects which the seaman has on board, the seaman can bring an action to recover them, or to recover damages for their detention?

3. Whether, if a seaman served in a ship which is sent to sea in an unworthy state, and the ship is lost in consequence, and the seaman thereby suffers damage by loss of his clothes, or by [illegible] [illegible] or otherwise, he has any remedy against the owner?

4. Whether, when a seaman is engaged, there is or is not an implied condition on the part of the owner that the ship shall be properly manned, victualled, and in such a manner as would, under ordinary circumstances be sufficient for the safety and proper navigation of the ship on the voyage on which she is to be employed; and whether or not the non-performance of this condition is attended by consequences similar to those which would attend the non-performance of the implied condition that the ship shall be seaworthy, and whether [illegible] [illegible] condition to exist?

The law officers returned the following answer:

1. We are of opinion that there is no implied condition on the part of the shipowner that the ship shall be seaworthy.

2. And that, if the ship is not seaworthy, and the seaman refuses to go to sea in her on that ground, he cannot recover any clothes or effects which have been the occasion of his not going to sea in her, or bring any action against the owner in respect thereof.

3. But the burden of proof will lie on the seaman; he must establish the unseaworthiness of the vessel.

4. If the seaman apprehended for desertion alleges the unseaworthiness of the ship as a defense, it will be the duty of the Court which hears the case to examine into the question, and to receive evidence as it may be possible to procure of the truth of the allegations.

5. Whether, if the ship is not seaworthy, and the seaman refuses to go to sea in her on that ground, and in consequence to deliver any clothes or effects which the seaman has on board, the seaman can bring an action to recover them, or to recover damages for their detention?

6. Whether, if a seaman served in a ship which is sent to sea in an unworthy state, and the ship is lost in consequence, and the seaman thereby suffers damage by loss of his clothes, or by [illegible] [illegible] or otherwise, he has any remedy against the owner?

6. Whether, when a seaman is engaged, there is or is not an implied condition on the part of the owner that the ship shall be properly manned, victualled, and in such a manner as would, under ordinary circumstances be sufficient for the safety and proper navigation of the ship on the voyage on which she is to be employed; and whether or not the non-performance of this condition is attended by consequences similar to those which would attend the non-performance of the implied condition that the ship shall be seaworthy, and whether [illegible] [illegible] condition to exist?

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2. And that, if the ship is not seaworthy, and the seaman refuses to go to sea in her on that ground, he will be the duty of the Court which hears the case to examine into the question, and as to receive evidence as it may be possible to procure of the truth of the allegations.

3. Whether, if the ship is not seaworthy, and the seaman refuses to go to sea in her on that ground, and in consequence to deliver any clothes or effects which the seaman has on board, the seaman can bring an action to recover them, or to recover damages for their detention?

4. Whether, if a seaman served in a ship which is sent to sea in an unworthy state, and the ship is lost in consequence, and the seaman thereby suffers damage by loss of his clothes, or by [illegible] [illegible] or otherwise, he has any remedy against the owner?

5. Whether, when a seaman is engaged, there is or is not an implied condition on the part of the owner that the ship shall be properly manned, victualled, and in such a manner as would, under ordinary circumstances be sufficient for the safety and proper navigation of the ship on the voyage on which she is to be employed; and whether or not the non-performance of this condition is attended by consequences similar to those which would attend the non-performance of the implied condition that the ship shall be seaworthy, and whether [illegible] [illegible] condition to exist?

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